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(57) 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】乳湯化状態の化粧品を個々の容器に充填封入し 、複数のこれら容器を容器を出荷段階の状態に箱詰め梱包し コバルト60によりγ線を平均約3#radの線量で細包体の外 剛から飄射して前記化粧品に滅舊処理を施すことを特徴とす る無菌化粧品の製造方法。

【免明の詳細な説明】 (産業上の利用分野)

本党明は無菌化粧品の製造方法に関する。(従来の技術お よび解決すべき問題点)

化粧品は基礎化粧品、メイクアップ化粧品、香水類、毛髪 用化粧品等に大別され、さらにそれらの性状によって乳液状 化粧品、クリーム状化粧品、液状化粧品、半固型化粧品、粉 末化粧品に分類される。このような化粧品の種類は美しく装 うという願望とマスメディアが作りだす流行によりますます 多くなり生産量も年々増加している。

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(57) [Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] Be filled enclose cosmetics of emulsion conversion state in theindividual container, plural remain and others container in stateof shipment step box packing packing to do container, with discharge amount of theeven approximately 3 Mrad irradiating yray from outside of the packing body with cobalt 60, manufacturing method of sterilization adornment item which designetes that it administers sterilization to aforementioned cosmetics as feature.

[Description of the Invention] (Industrial Area of Application)

This invention regards manufacturing method of sterilization adorn ment item. (Prior Art and problem to be solved)

Cosmetics is roughly classified basic cosmetic, makeup cosmetics, perfume and bythe cosmetics etc for hair, emulsion cosmetics and cream cosmetics, making liquidadornment item, semisolid cosmetics, is classified into powdering adomment itemfurthermore by those properties. kinds of this kind of cosmetics becomes more and more many dependingupon popularity which wish and trout media that it starts making youdress up beautifully and, also amount of production has increased yearly.

しかし化粧品の商品目の数が増加しても化粧品本来の調製 目標は変わらず、その根幹とするところは、

- (イ)油脂と精製水をいかに良好な乳化状態にして商品価格 を高めるか、
- (ロ) 多種類の香料の配合により高貴で高級品イメージを演出させるか、
- (ハ)色素、顔料の配合により、いかに個性的な特徴を視覚 にうったえるか、そしてまた
- (二)防腐剤、殺菌剤の配合により商品の腐敗、変質を防ぐ ことにある。

しかしながら、前記の方法で化粧品を開製する際に化粧品中に含まれる乳化剤、香料、色素、防腐剤、穀鹽剤等のために肌の組織に悪影響を及ぼす等の不具合があった。

たとえば、通常の化粧品中には10~350cell/mlの雑醇が混入しているが、特に乳液やクリーム等の場合には、それらの乳湯状態が破壊されないように、加熱穀鹽等の手段はとられておらず、微生物が極めて成長、繁殖しやすい環境が形成されているので、このままでは極めて非衡生的である。

したがって、従来では化粧品の組成中に穀薯剤および防腐剤等を加えて構成成分の腐敗や変質を防ぐようになされていたが、これらの多くのものは使用者の皮膚に対して刺激性があり、反復使用によってしみ、そばかす、その他の肌荒れを生じさせると共に、特にアレルギ性体質の場合にはかぶれや湿しんの原因となり、また皮膚から体内に浸透して蓄積されるおそれのあるものもある。

しかし、現状ではこれらの弊害も単にいわゆる化粧荒れ、 焼け等として受取られ、未だ充分な解決手段がとられている とはいい難い。

# (問題点を解決するための手段)

前記従来技術の問題は乳潰化状態の化粧品を個々に容器に充填対入し、複数のこれら容器を容器を出荷段階の状態に箱詰め梱包し、コバルト60によりγ線を平均約3Mradの線量で梱包体の外側から照射して前記化粧品に減蓄処理を施すことを特徴とする無菌化粧品の製造方法によって解決される。

乳液状化粧品 (例えば乳液、パック液、シャンプー、リンス、ヘアートリートメント、整髪料)、クリーム状化粧品 (例えばクリーム、日焼け止め化粧品)、液状化粧品 (例えば

But number of product eyes of cosmetics increasing as for placewhere cosmetics original manufacturing goal does not change, makesthe root and trunk.

- (1) Is product price raised how with lipid and purified water as the satisfactory emulsified state?
- (P) Being noble with combination of fragrance of multiple kinds, y outproduce luxury goods image?
- (11) With combination of dye and pigment, how 3 o it with stands individuality feature visual sense, and and
- (=) Spoilage of product, there are times when property change is preventeddepending upon combination of antiseptic and microbicide.

But, when manufacturing cosmetics with aforementioned method, the eemulsifier, fragrance, pigment and antiseptic which are included in the cosmetics, there was a or other disadvantage which causes adverse effect to tissue of theskin because of microbicide or other.

Germs of 10 to 350 cells/ml has mixed in for example conventional cosmetics, but in case of theespecially emulsion and cream or other, in order for those emulsion state not to be destroyed, heat sterilization or other means not to be taken, because environment where the microorganism quite and is easy to grow propagate is formed, quite it is anon-hygienic this way.

Therefore, In order until recently to prevent spoilage and property change of the constituent in composition of cosmetics including microbicide and antiseptic etc, you had done, but, As as for any these many things there is a irritability vis-a-vis skin of user, it causes chloasma, freckles and other skin roughening due to repetitive use, when it is a especially  $\mathcal{F} \, \mathcal{V} \,$  jpl1  $\mathcal{F} \,$  characteristic predisposition, it becomes cause of rash and moisture grommet, in addition from skin permeating to inside the body, there are also somewhich have a possibility of being accumulated.

But, with present state also these adverse effect become rough so-called decorative simply, are received as burning etc still satisfactory. Means of Solution is taken with is difficult to call.

## ( Means to Solve the Problems )

Problem of aforementioned Prior Art individually is filled enclosest he cosmetics of emulsion conversion state in container, plural remain and others container in state of shipmentstep box packing packing to do container, with discharge amount of everapproximately 3 Mrad irradiating y-ray from outside of packingbody with cobalt 60, it is solved by manufacturing method of sterilization adornmentitem which designates that it administers sterilization to theaforementioned cosmetics as feature.

Emulsion cosmetics (for example emulsion, pack liquid, shampo o, rinse, hair treatment and hair dressing), cream cosmetics (for example cream and sunburn preventing cosmetic), making liquid

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化粧水、シャンプー、リンス、マニキュア、香水)、半面型化粧品(例えば石けん、口紅、アイメイクアップ化粧品)または粉末状化粧品(例えば白粉、頬紅、ファンデーション)を各々合成樹脂性容器等に充填封入し、かつ複数個完全に箱詰め梱包して、これに線源としてのコバルト60からア線を0.5~5.2mradの範囲の照射線量で照射して減蓄処理を行なうと、化粧品中に含まれる雑菌等がほぼ完全に殺菌され、無菌状態の化粧品が得られる。

### 実施例

ポリエチレン樹脂製の容器に乳液を充填し、容器の閉口部を密封、被冠した後、かかる容器を複数個箱詰梱包してコパルト60を照射線振とするγー線照射装置中に搬入しコパルトコンペアによって搬送しながら約1分間γー線を照射して平均約3Mradのγー線を加えた。

照射後の容器内の乳液には当初存在した雑菌がほとんど認められず、実質的に完全に殺菌された化粧品(乳液)が得られた。

本発明においては、化粧品が充填された容器に対してコパルト60によりァー線を照射して滅曹処理を施すだけの処理で化粧品中の雑曹がほぼ完全に死滅するので、従来のように肌の組織に悪影響を及ぼす防腐剤、殺曹剤の添加を管無にするかまたはその添加量を極めて微量なものとすることができ、これら薬剤の皮膚に与える刺激を著しく緩和し衛生的にも極めて優れた効果を得ることができる。

また、この無菌化処理は製品化されて出荷段階にある化粧品について最終的な梱包状態で施せばよいから、従来の化粧品の製造工程に何等変更を加える必要がなく、殺菌剤や防腐剤の配合のための計量、混入手順も省略することができる。

さらに化粧品容器が完全に密封されていれば一旦敷菌した 後に外部から微生物が侵入することはないので、従来の殺菌 剤や防腐剤を使用する場合のように内容物が経時的に腐敗な いしは変質するおそれがなく貯蔵可能な時間を大幅に延長さ れる。

尚前配実施例においてはアー線源として利用が容易なコパルト60の限射装置を用いたが、線源はこれに限定されるものではなく、また線量や限射時間も化粧品の内容等に応じて適宜に変えることができる。また容器や梱包の材料もアー線の透過を妨げない材質である限り任意のものを用いることができる。

#### (発明の効果

adornment item (for example lotion, shampoo, rinse, manicure and perfume), semisolid cosmetics (for example soap, lipstick and Polygonum tinctorium (indigoplant leaf) makeup cosmetics) or it is filled encloses the powder cosmetics (for example white powder, rouge and foundation) in each synthetic resin characteristic container etc, at same time the plurality box packing packing doing completely, from cobalt 60 as radiation source irradiating  $\gamma$ -ray to this with illumination dose of range of 0.5 to 5.2 Mrad, when it does sterilization, germs etc which is included in cosmetics is almost done sterilization completely, cosmetics of sterile state is acquired.

## Working Example

While being filled, sealing up opening of container, capping afterd oing plurality box stuffing packing doing this container and carrying theemulsion in  $\gamma$ -ray illuminator which designates cobalt 60 as lighting radiation source in the container of polyethylene resin and conveying with cobalt conveyor, irradiating approximately 1 minute  $\gamma$ -ray it added  $\gamma$ -ray of even approximately 3 Mrad.

Start for most part it could not recognize germs whichexists in emulsion inside container after irradiating, cosmetics (emulsion) which sterilization is done substantially completely acquired.

Regarding to this invention, Vis-a-vis container where cosmetics is filled irradiating y-raywith cobalt 60, germs in cosmetics almost extermination doescompletely in treatment of sufficient it administers sterilization because, conventional way stimulus where it makes addition of antiseptic and microbicide which cause adverse effect to tissue of skin nil, orit is possible, gives to skin of these drug to designate theaddition quantity as quite trace ones, can considerably be eased and effect which quite is superior even in hygienic can be acquired.

In addition, because, this sterilization treatment make product bein g done, should have administered with final packing state concerning cosmetics which is the shipment step, it is not necessary to add modification such as what to production step of conventional cosmetics, weighing for combining microbicide and the antiseptic, can abbreviate also mixture protocol.

Furthermore if cosmetics container is sealed up completely, after ster ilizationdoing once, because there are not times when microorganism invades from the outside, like when conventional microbicide and antiseptic are used contents the spoilage or is not a possibility property change of doing in timewise and the greatly is extended storage possible time.

Furthermore illuminator of cobalt 60 whose utilization is easy regardingthe aforementioned Working Example as  $\gamma$ -ray source was used, but radiation source is not something which is limited in this, it is possible to changeappropriately, in addition according to dose and illumination time the content etc of cosmetics. In addition if it is a material where either material of container and the packing does not obstruct transmission of  $\gamma$ -ray those of the option can be used.

### Effect of Invention

以上のように本党明によれば使用者の皮膚に悪影響を及ぼす殺菌剤や防腐剤を用いることなく、かつ全体の製造工程を何等変えることなく無菌化粧品を製造することができる。

Like above according to this invention sterilization adornment ite mean beproduced without at same time what etc changing production step of theentirety without using microbicide and antiseptic which cause adverse effect to the skin of user.

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